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## The Appropriation Bill.

The introduction of the annual appropriation bill at Albany once more calls attention to the problem of State finance. The size of the bill, \$25,482,821, as compared with \$25,348,550 in 1910, demonstrates that the Democrats have accomplished one thing at least: they have temporarily put an end to the large annual increases in this bill. The increase in 1909 over 1908 was \$1,554,000, of 1910 over 1909 \$2,752,000; the advance this year of \$138,000 is merely nominal and due to legislation of last year.

So far, then, the Democrats have done well; they have kept their pledge to put an end to Republican extravagance by terminating the large annual additions to the appropriation bill. But their own troubles are still unnumbered. The revenue of the State for next year will not exceed \$37,750,000, according to present estimates. Deducting from this the \$25,482,821 of the annual appropriation bill, there is left about \$12,267,000 to meet all the other charges of State government provided for by special bills.

Last year the sum of appropriations outside the regular appropriation bill was \$17,650,000. Included in this figure was \$2,650,000 for canal and highway sinking funds. The present fiscal year, which begins October 1, the canal and highway sinking funds will demand \$4,400,000. If the Democrats follow the Republican policy, therefore, and decide to meet sinking fund charges out of current revenues they will have of the \$12,260,000 balance left of the revenue after the appropriation bill is deducted but \$7,860,000 to meet all other expenses. Last year these expenses amounted to slightly more than \$15,000,000. To make their budget balance the Democrats must reduce the amount appropriated last year in the supply bill and in special measures by more than \$7,000,000.

Such a reduction is impossible. The Democratic leaders themselves have already indicated this in their public comments. What then is to be done? There are three possibilities: To make as great a reduction as possible and use the existing surplus to meet the deficit for the year; to impose a direct tax to defray the cost of sinking fund charges. One of these three things the Democrats must do.

To use the surplus is manifestly the worst possible policy. The surplus at the end of the present fiscal year will not exceed \$4,000,000. The deficit for next year under the existing circumstances could not fall much short of this sum, and the consequence of using the surplus to meet this would be that the State treasury would be empty so far as money available for ordinary governmental purposes were concerned.

To make no contribution to the sinking fund would be hardly less a mistake. As THE SUN indicated last week, the sinking fund is in point of fact larger than the fifty year method of extinguishing State debt requires. But this money has been appropriated and becomes a part of the reserve against the bond issue, a reserve which would be proportionately diminished if no contribution were made for a year or two. Such a device would be temporary and could only be employed for two years at most, and at the end the problem would be the same, since the sinking fund contribution in 1913 would have to be \$7,330,000.

There remains the direct tax. In two years at the outside a direct tax will have to be imposed anyway. Avoiding it for two years will simply insure that it be larger when it is imposed. Once a direct tax is imposed, there will be a prompt end to the expansion of State debt. If it is not imposed this year the State treasury will be totally emptied, or the value of State bonds may easily be impaired by ill judged interference with the reserve.

The Democratic campaign last year so far as State affairs were concerned was devoted largely to the financial issue; the opportunity to justify the chief ante-election pledge remains.

## Wake Up, Vermont.

The census of 1910 gave Mr. WILLIAM S. ROSSITER, a competent authority, an opportunity to present Vermont's losses in population by towns in a sombre light that compels reflection. The fruit of his labors appears in the *Quarterly* of the American Statistical Association. His figures bearing upon agriculture and industry, as well as population, may be taken for granted. A ray of light reveals the depressing gloom. Mr. ROSSITER says:

While it is true that the population returns for Vermont offer to the student perhaps the most complete statistical picture to be found at the present time in the United States, the State is still very far from making the most of this

source, and unquestionably still possesses in her own people the remedy for many ills."

This conclusion is evident from the steadily rising value of manufactured products, \$32,000,000 in 1880 and \$57,500,000 in 1900 (the figures for 1910 were not available when Mr. ROSSITER prepared his paper) and an encouraging improvement in farm values, chiefly in the dairy industry, but also in the price of land by the acre. Time was when Vermont had 1,681,819 sheep and produced 3,696,235 pounds of wool. That was in 1840. There are few sheep on her hills now. Formerly she also exported large numbers of horses, cattle and swine. Vermont is still an agricultural State, but the dairy has become the farmer's main support. In raising beasts and cultivating wheat and other grains he cannot compete with the West. It is an old and familiar story. The farmers, of course, are not as prosperous as they were before 1850, and their boys are still leaving the farm to improve their fortunes, while their girls are attracted to the factories and city offices and stores. The departures of the younger people show little or no decline.

Is there something the matter with Vermont besides the disadvantages in natural situation and in competitive opportunity she labors under? Mr. ROSSITER suggests that conditions would improve if "the influential and able element in the State should organize and address themselves with unity, energy, money and enthusiasm to the task of encouraging native Americans to settle in the more fertile areas, should seek outlets for their products, develop resources and start new industries." A.C. It seems simple enough, but we urge that only Democrats be imported, for Vermont has suffered for a long time from a congestion of Republicans, small as her population is. She needs a strong and active opposition party at Montpelier, with fresh brains and more public spirit than the ruling oligarchy has. And it might be worth while to move the capital out into the light to accessible and modern Rutland. Why Montpelier under the hill with its short winter day was selected we have never been able to understand; perhaps for the benefit of the upper Connecticut Valley. Certainly the railroads serve Rutland better, and it wouldn't be necessary to build the State House under a hill pasture. At Montpelier the cows can look in at the upper windows, and the light falls early in the legislative afternoon.

We are glad to see that there are signs of a political awakening in the Green Mountain State. In a late issue of the *Vermont* we read that "the younger men and the more progressive men in many communities are working together to down ring politics, to improve town conditions, and to bring in new enterprises." It declares that "the condition in some towns to-day is war." But lasting reform can never come from merely dividing the party in control. Vermont must cultivate or import Democrats. Individual town representation should be done away. There are so-called towns in Vermont, inferior places having few voters, that send only sheep to the Legislature.

Improved transportation is a vital necessity to Vermont. If it cannot have more railroads across the Green Mountains it should have trolley roads. It is now difficult and tedious to get from the eastern to the western part of that narrow State. The railroads it has, with the exception of the Rutland, need better rails, cars and locomotives, better time tables and quicker connections. Railroad travel in Vermont, except in the Champlain valley, is often an imposition. Can't Vermont modernize its infernal "junctions"?

The State does not make enough of its advantages as a vacation ground. Millions might be extracted from summer visitors. The eastern shore of Lake Champlain and the northern islands are ideal for recreation purposes, but they are poorly provided with hotels. The region needs judicious advertising and plenty of it, as the Green Mountains do. Their summer hotel accommodations are also indifferent, yet there is not a more lovely valley in New England than the Black River valley or a nobler mountain than Mansfield. Good roads for automobiles, which a State must have nowadays to prosper, have been promised by Dr. MEAD, the Governor. We hope for Vermont's sake that he is not wrong when he says that a million dollars are to be spent upon them. Vermont also should reserve selected mountain groups and protect her river sources before it is too late.

In short, to put more money in her purse, keep her sons and daughters, and attract new residents, Vermont must wake up.

Beauty-Blindness in Washington.

The esteemed correspondent who under the romantic name of "JOHN LORRANCE" sends Washington letters to our esteemed friends of morning and night, the *Boston Advertiser* and the *Boston Record*, must forgive us for saying that he is a better judge of the Good and the True than he is of the Beautiful. His aesthetics are warped. He is beauty-blind. In a discourse on the pulchritude of the new Senators he gives a pang to every calophiliist by wild and whirling sayings such as this:

"KERN of Indiana looks like a college professor and is a worthy addition as a Senatorial figure. In trying to improve on that 'Grand Young Man' (Beveridge), Indiana had an easy task. Nobody ever looked less a Senator than did BEVERIDGE."

Only a man who hates college professors would utter so bitter a gibe against them; only a man who hates an excellent KERN and how can anybody hate him? would utter so bitter a gibe against him. This world is at least reasonably full of college professors, and the Hon. BEAUCHAMPE CLARK would be one of a sort; but whoever saw a member of any faculty that looked like the junior Senator from Indiana? Under the moral X-ray the Hon. JOHN WORTH KERN looks in his moral interior more engaging than a million Parisians, young Antinoes, young Bill Bryans, but in his external shape he looks like a cross between an early Etruscan lumbo and an old-fashioned Yankee "yarb" doctor.

We know that he is ugly, and we can't even feel, as Mr. RUTUS CHOATE did in contemplating Chief Justice LEMUEL SHAW's iron cheek, that he is great. No; he is good, which is better. And how can anybody be patient with a beauty-blind mope like "JOHN LORRANCE"? "Nobody ever looked less a Senator than did BEVERIDGE!" Who that remembers that grave, sweet face, where more than MERLIN'S wisdom was married to more than BALDER'S loveliness, that idol of Chautauqua, that bright open page of oratory, that continent of grace—who in the Senate chamber, so remembering, does not find it bare and blank? "Improve on" the Grand Young Man! As well try to improve on Honey Fitz of Boston.

One more specimen of incredible, incurable beauty-blindness:

"POMERENE of Ohio so far simply offers a bald dome of thought."

Apparently Mr. "JOHN LORRANCE" exemplar of beauty is ABRAHAM, a young gentleman of whom it were superfluous to say: "He be hanged," and who long had the additional misfortune of figuring in Colonel BRYAN'S speeches.

## The French President's Visit to Tunis.

To Frenchmen the present excursion of M. FALLIERES to Tunis must serve a useful and patriotic purpose. Celebrating as it does the thirtieth anniversary of the extension of French rule to the ancient regency, it provides the opportunity for a review of the great achievements which have followed the bestowal of "French peace" upon Tunis; it reveals the progress that three decades have witnessed in this the most successful of all French colonial ventures. Hardly less interesting is the contrast it emphasizes between the prosperity that reigns beyond the Algerian frontier where France rules and the chaos and bloodshed in independent Morocco.

French success in Tunis has already added the word "Tunification" to the colonial vocabulary of Europe. Bizerta, where M. FALLIERES landed amid the salutes of the warships of four nations, French, English, Italian and Spanish, is to-day the finest naval port upon the African shore of the Mediterranean, and in the landlocked lakes, where the visiting warships now lie, the whole French navy could find refuge. Yet in 1881 this Bizerta was a poor fishing village, its lakes connected with the sea only by a shallow creek, its harbor visited merely by the Maltese and Sicilian fishermen.

From Bizerta to Tunis too the excursion of the French President was by a new railroad over a region formerly deserted but to-day laid down in prosperous farms owned by Europeans. As for the city of Tunis, the capital of the regency, in 1881 before the French came it was a native city rich in the monuments of earlier greatness and even richer in the still undiminished color and life of the East, but it was a native city of narrow streets, situated between two shallow lakes, separated from the sea by sandbars and connected with the world by a little Italian railroad running down to La Goulette on the bay of Tunis.

To-day Tunis is still a city which preserves its Oriental color more perfectly than Algiers. But outside the boundaries of the ancient town there has grown up a new European town with 60,000 or 70,000 European residents, three-quarters of them Italians and Maltese, and the rest French. Its streets are broad as those of the newer Marseilles, to its docks come the steamers which connect it with France, Italy and Spain. Its hotels, the best of them, compete with those of Algiers, Nice and Cairo for the profitable patronage of winter travelers.

Nor has the prosperity been limited to the capital. Outside the ancient walls of Sousse and Sfax there have been traced the plans of new European cities, and each has its European quarter in the making. Each too has its docks and harbor works and its railroad of penetration, that from Sousse leading back to the holy city of Kairuan, a generation ago as inaccessible as Mecca, now reached by tram or automobile from Tunis in a day. The Sfax railroad extends to the great phosphate beds beyond Tafsa and reaches the Sahara at Tozeur. In 1880 Tunis had less than a hundred miles of railroad, to-day it has nearly a thousand, and M. FALLIERES will go from Bizerta to Sfax by his own special train.

Commercially Tunis has grown marvelously. In 1877, four years before the French came, the total foreign trade of the regency was less than \$1,000,000. In 1910 it was approximately \$50,000,000. If the lion's share of this development has gone to France, the French trade in 1909 was \$25,000,000, England and Italy have shared the benefits also, for in the same year the trade of Great Britain and Italy with Tunis both exceeded in value the total Tunisian trade of 1877. Vast areas of country, cultivated by the Romans and abandoned to sterility thereafter, have been reclaimed and are to-day the seats of prosperous European agricultural colonies, owned by French capitalists and worked by Sicilian and Calabrian laborers.

In 1881 Tunis was a country unsafe for the traveler. The mountains were infested with Berber rebels, the rule of the Bey was as impotent as that of the present Sultan of Morocco. But to-day, over roads which compare with the best in France, automobile travellers journey to the remotest places in the regency, and Fairman, like El Djem, Sbeitla and the places of Roman ruins, is a part of the regular tourist programme.

From 1881 to 1911 the "French peace" has been without serious interruption save in the early months of the occupation. A bombardment at Sfax, a procession of several army divisions to Kairuan, these followed the first disturbance. But since then there has been only peace and progress. It is amusing now to read such direful prophecies as A. M. BROADLEY, correspondent of the *London Times* in 1881, gave the world then of long years of rebellion and disorder. In Algiers the French destroyed the native rulers and in consequence had years of strug-

gle with the anarchy that resulted; in Tunis they annexed the ruler with the province, and to-day Tunis is still nominally independent and theoretically the Bey rules; and this concession to sentiment seems to have saved all trouble.

The original French excursion was agreed to, it is generally assumed, at the Congress of Berlin. Tunis was the dividend France gained at this meeting of the directors of world politics. To this concession Great Britain consented, but for many years thereafter Englishmen protested, for Tunis and Bizerta, to Malta what Tangier is to Gibraltar. To this bargain Italy too had to consent, but as the regency had been marked out as the next step in the expansion of the new Italy, the French seizure produced a passionate resentment in the Italian peninsula, which sent Italy into the Triple Alliance, indicative of how much has happened in Europe since the presence of the Italian and British warships in the harbor of Bizerta to salute the French President on his visit to the country thirty years after annexation.

What France has accomplished in Algeria and Tunis, and England in Egypt, remains to be done in Tripoli and Morocco. For Tripoli, an agreement between England, France and Italy has already provided for ultimate Italian occupation. As for Morocco, it is not yet possible to see how French occupation will be brought about without European war, but the fitness of France for the work of civilization here, French success in Tunis has demonstrated; as for the need of "Tunification," this is revealed in every despatch that has come from Fez in recent months.

Germany is much pleased with the completion of a German submarine cable connecting the Fatherland with Brazil and the German settlements in the West Indies. The German Emperor, who to-day was laid in 1909, that to Monrovia in Liberia in 1910, and now the cable end has been landed at Pernambuco.

To the Pangermanic imagination it seems a step toward the fulfillment of the dream of world empire. It is through the numerous colonies of Germans in the southern Brazilian States, particularly São Paulo and Santa Catarina, that Germany hopes to secure a foothold in America, whenever it may succeed in having the Monroe Doctrine waived. Liberia is in trouble and Germany has heretofore managed to draw out her plum from every African mess. Moreover, if the Philippines could drop so easily, why should not honest Teutons hope for the Canaries? Vision of an all-German cable, the forerunner of an all-German world, sparkle, therefore, in the Berlin weisshier of the faithful believers in the Kaiser's strong colonial policy.

## SIMPLIFIED SPELLING.

A Pitsburgher on Concessions to a Fortunate Barbarian.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN.—Sir: Your correspondent "S. R." thinks "the logic is all with Mr. Carnegie and his followers" in their efforts to "simplify" spelling, and that is true if the further simplification of the English language is their object. But the Standard's object, to learn the English language, would be facilitated by teaching him English orthography as unchangeable as the Latin alphabet. It is believed that the words to follow the variations and corruptions of speech as they continually occur. It is well known that the organs of speech of different individuals are as various as thumb prints, and only the English language is their own. The Standard's object, to learn the English language, would be facilitated by teaching him English orthography as unchangeable as the Latin alphabet. It is believed that the words to follow the variations and corruptions of speech as they continually occur. 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